

45152 to 45155—Continued.

flowers. The root is used medicinally as a diuretic and purgative; it is bitter, but not of an unpleasant flavor. The fruit is said to be pickled and eaten in Madras, and the flowers are also used as a food by some of the hill tribes. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, p. 115.)

45154. PHAEOMERIA MAGNIFICA (Roscoe) Schum. Zinziberacæ.
(*P. imperialis* Lindl.)

A perennial herb of large dimensions, reaching a height of 20 feet when planted in a rich soil. The leaves are 1 to 2 feet long, lanceolate or elliptic, the upper side green, the lower side reddish brown. Flowers numerous, with large, bright scarlet and green bracts crowded in a globose head. This species, originally from Mauritius, is sometimes grown as a hothouse ornamental. (Adapted from Bailey, *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, p. 1109.)

Received as *Elektaria speciosa*, but now considered as belonging to the genus *Phaeomeria*.

45155. PSYCHOTRIA BACTERIOPHILA Valet. Rubiacæ.

A shrub, 2 to 3 meters (7 to 10 feet) high, native of the Comoro Islands, Madagascar. The elliptic or ovate-oblong, fleshy, dark-green leaves are short petioled and usually thickly covered with little tubercles formed by bacteria. The greenish white flowers are in numerous dense thyrses up to 3 inches long, and the fruits are subglobular drupes about one-quarter of an inch in diameter. (Adapted from Valetton, *Icones Bogorienses*, vol. 3, plate 271.)

45156. LITCHI CHINENSIS Sonner. Sapindacæ. **Lychee.**
(*Nephelium litchi* Cambess.)

From Canton, China. Seeds presented by Mr. Ung Wah. Received August 23, 1917.

"*Sunking* lychee."

45157. SAPINDUS OAHUENSIS Hillebr. Sapindacæ.
Hawaiian soap tree.

From Kealia lands, Waianae Mountains, Oahu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. J. F. Rock, Honolulu. Received August 29, 1917.

A tree, 20 to 30 feet tall, remarkable in the genus for its simple leaves, which never show any indication of division. It is found in the valleys of the Kaala Range on the island of Oahu, where it is conspicuous from a distance because of its pale foliage. The flesh of the shiny fruits is full of saponin and forms a strong lather when beaten up in water. (Adapted from Hillebrand, *Flora of the Hawaiian Islands*, p. 85.)

45158 and 45159.

From Calcutta, India. Presented by Mr. C. C. Calder, Royal Botanic Garden. Received August 31, 1917.

45158. BLUMEA MYRIOCEPHALA DC. Asteracæ.

"(From Kalighora, at 1,000 feet elevation, March 5, 1917.)"

A shrubby composite, with stems as thick as the forefinger and very stout branches; native of the Sikkim Himalayas east to Burma. Flower heads very numerous, one-fourth to one-third of an inch long, clustered in pyramidal panicles. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 3, p. 268.)